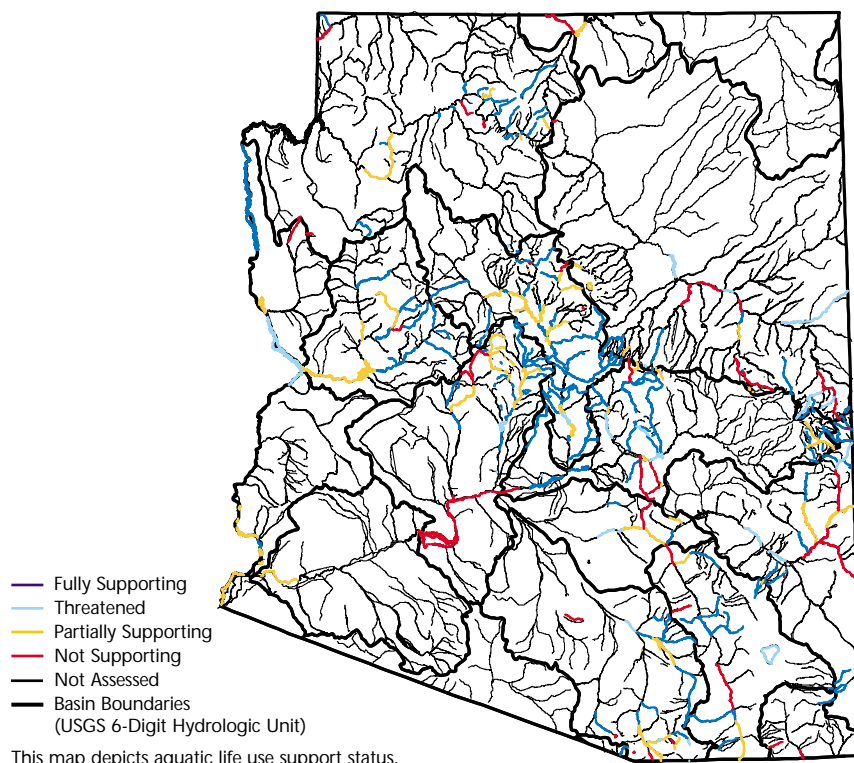


Arizona



This map depicts aquatic life use support status.

For a copy of the Arizona 1998 305(b) report, contact:

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The report is also available on the Internet at: <http://www.adeq.state.az.us/water/assess>

Surface Water Quality

Good water quality fully supports aquatic life uses in 62% of Arizona's assessed stream miles and 66% of its surveyed lake acres. This means that 38% of its assessed stream miles and over 33% of its lake acres do not fully support aquatic life uses. Turbidity, metals, pathogens, and pH were the four stressors most frequently identified in streams. The leading stressors in lakes were metals, pH, inorganics,

and turbidity. Natural sources, agriculture, and resource extraction were the three most common sources of stressors in streams. In lake assessments, flow regulation is added as a primary source of stressors.

Arizona did not report on the condition of wetlands.

Ground Water Quality

Arizona monitors a network of ambient water quality index wells and compiles data from other monitoring programs, which are primarily targeted in areas of known or suspected contamination. Data were reviewed in two watersheds and five "active management areas" (areas targeted as imperiled by overdraft of ground water resources by the Arizona Department of Natural Resources).

Ground water contamination varies significantly across the state. Natural fluoride levels exceed standards and are a major drinking water concern in several basins. In the metropolitan areas, volatile and semivolatile organic compound (VOC and SOC) contamination areas are being remediated by the federal and state Superfund programs.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

Arizona's nonpoint source control program integrates regulatory controls with nonregulatory education and demonstration projects.

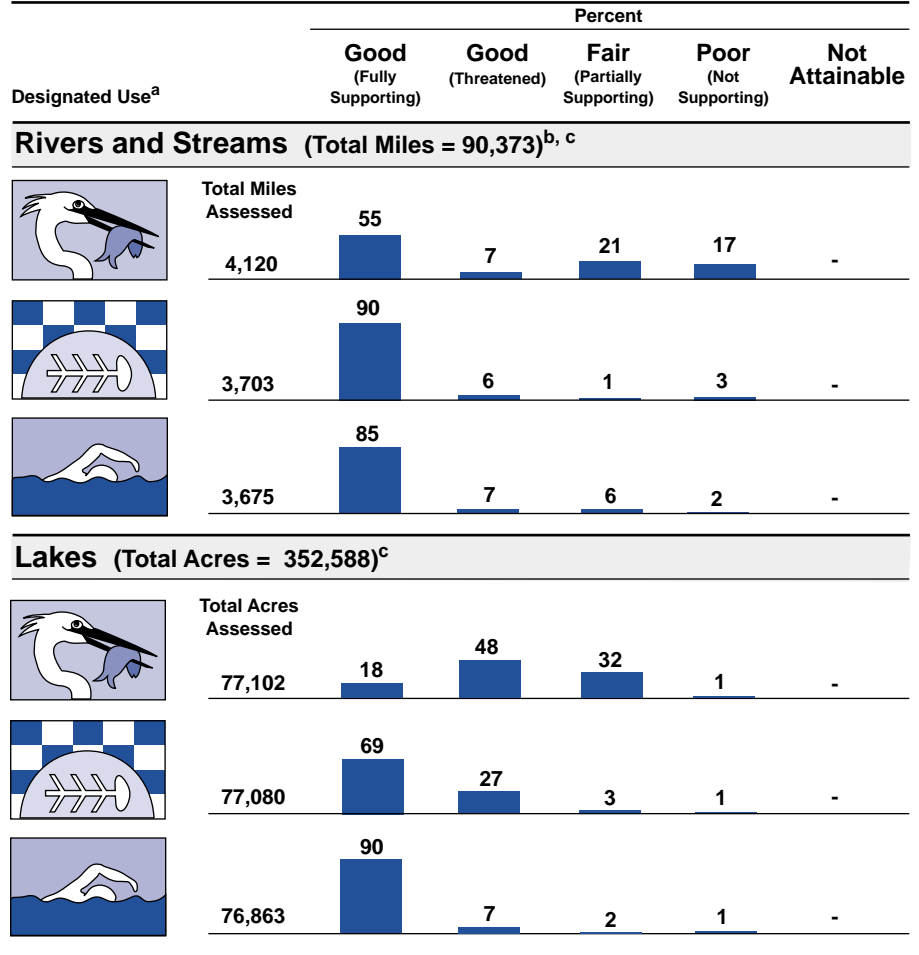
Regulatory programs include the Aquifer Protection Permit Program, the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Program, and best management requirements for controlling nitrogen at concentrated animal feeding operations. The state is also developing best management practices for timber activities, grazing activities, urban runoff, and sand and gravel operations. Arizona's point source control program encompasses planning, facility construction loans, permits, pretreatment, inspections, permit compliance, and enforcement.

Additionally, the state's Water Protection Fund provides a source of funding to restore rivers and associated riparian habitats.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

Federal and state agencies continue efforts to coordinate monitoring, provide more consistent monitoring protocols, and provide mechanisms to share data, spurred by tightened budgets. Monitoring programs in Arizona include a fixed station network, stream ecosystem monitoring, priority pollutant monitoring, and monitoring to support development of criteria. Biological and physical integrity criteria are being developed by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, which will recognize regional differences in biological community structure and stream morphology.

Individual Use Support in Arizona



- Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.

^a A subset of Arizona's designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the state's 305(b) report for a full description of the state's uses.

^b Includes 2,531 miles of nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

^c Does not include waters on tribal lands, which total 37,130 stream miles and 65,128 lake acres.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.